No. 14,764.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1900-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

# Attacked Chinese Forces Near Tien Tsin.

# **ADVICES FROM ADMIRAL KEMPFF**

Expecting News of the Renewed Assault.

### DELAY OF THE NINTH INFANTRY

War Department Officials Are Chagrined.

PLANS FOR REINFORCING

Acting Secretary Hackett this morning received a dispatch from Admiral Kempff, dated Chefoo, 23d, to the effect that American marines under Major Waller, together with 400 Russians, have had an engagement with the Chinese army near Tien Tsin. They could not break through the line. A force of 2,000, the admiral reports, is now ready to make another attempt.

Admiral Kempff's dispatch stating that an engagement had occurred near Tien Tsin and that another was about to occur sent a thrill of intense expectancy throughout official circles here. Other dispatches had been received, giving additional detail, but these were not made public, as they did shed light upon the engagement itself, but more on the movement of forces. The official information gave no clue, however, as to the extent of any casualties which may have been suffered by the American forces engaged, and this was taken to indicate that the loss was little or nothing in the face of such an ill-equipped

Major Waller, in command of the Ameri-Major Waller, in command of the American marines who participated in the fight, is known here as a brave and efficient officer, whose coolness and daring were displayed during the naval battle of July 3 off Santiago, when he commanded the marines on board the battleship Indiana. He is one of the students of the navy and the only one who has appeared as an advocate before the United States Supreme Court. The merihes referred to in the cable are 130 men taken by the Solace from Manila at the first call for reinforcements.

### Loose Use of Language.

Admiral Kemoff's specific statement that the engagement was "with the Chinese army" at first caused some solicitude officials, for this was the first pos itive official statement that the imperial forces of China, and not the "Boxers," were fighting the foreign troops. Later, however, the view obtained that the admiral had used the words "Chinese army" as a handy means of expressing the Chinese opposition encountered, without intending to officially declare that the imperial troops officially declare that the imperial troops ere fighting. Considerable regret was ex-ressed among high officials that such a lose use of the words "bombardment" ind "Chinese army" should be made at a incture when these terms are of extreme importance in defining the course of this ind other governments. The view of the diministration was that the dispatches ere not yet of a sufficiently definite char-ter to show that any war with China was a existence.

# Relieved Regarding Pekin.

The anxiety over the situation at Pekin partment received a letter from the Chinese vised by cable from the viceroy of Nankin the means of information of the vicerov of Nankin are is not known, but the authorities here were none the less grateful for this reassuring word. The alarming press dispatches from Shanghal were accepted with much reserve by the officials. But in quarters likely to be thoroughly advised the Shanghal statement that Prince Tuan was in charge of a portion of the Chinese troops was credited as accurate. If this is established beyond doubt the situation may become even more acute than at present, as Prince Tuan is the father of the heir apparent, and one of the officials most closely

parent, and one of the officials most closely identified with the empress dowager.

The Shanghai statement of a practical "Anglo-American alliance" elicited another expression of indignation and disgust from the officies here are the control of the control o expression of indignation and disgust from the officials here, who have grown weary of explaining that there is absolutely no such alliance, but simply parallel action by this and all other governments toward the common end of protecting their respective

### people and property. No News From Pekin.

In answer to a request from the department how many Americans were in Pekin, Rear Admiral Kempff replies under today's date, via Chefoo, that 30 Austrians, 75 French, 50 Germans, 79 British, 40 Italians, 23 Japanese, 75 Russians and 58 American troops are in Pekin.

He further says: "No news of where-abouts of Pekin relief expedition reported by cablegram June 12. Japanese expect several thousand troops now due. No news from Tien Tsin or Pekin since last report." This dispatch arrived extension partment prior to the dispatch announcing that fighting was in progress between the Chinese imperial troops and the interna-tional column outside of Tien Tsin.

# The Solace at Nagasaki.

The Navy Department received a dispatch this morning announcing the arrival of the Solace at Nagasaki, Japan. The Solace took a force of 130 marines, under Major Littleton W. T. Waller, to Taku from Cavite, P. I., at the first call for reinforcements from Admiral Kempff. No explanation is given at the Navy De-partment as to why the Solace went over to Nagasaki, instead of remaining with the she made the trip to the Japanese port for the purpose of being in more direct tele-graphic communication with the department. It was the original plan to have the Solace put Major Waller's marines ashor Solace put Major Waller's marines ashore at Taku and continue homeward to the United States, but, in view of the critical state of affairs in China, it is probable that she will remain with the Chinese fleet and be used as a transport or a dispatch boat. It may be that the department will find it necessary to send duplicate messages to Kempff via Nagasaki,

and in that event the Solace would prove

The Attitude of the Government. Several important communications have een received by the Secretary of State justifying the attitude assumed by this government that, technically speaking, a state of war does not exist between the United States and China. The viceroys who have their seats of government at Nankin and Wu Chang and who govern the five great provinces in the Yang tse Kiang region have assured this government that they are determined and perfectly able to preserve order in their jurisdictions and protect the lives and property of foreigners. In reply to this they have been assured that, so long as they are able to maintain order and protect life and property in the provinces under their control, the government of the United States will send no troops into that region and will use its influence with the other powers in the same direction.

Another communication of great importance was received from Li Hung Chang, the viceroy of Canton, who gives his personal assurance that the firing upon the foreign flects at Taku was not authorized by the Chinese government. He desires the authority of the powers to proceed to Pekin for the purpose of putting an end to the disturbances there, a purpose in which his great influence, both with the court and with the people, gives a certain promise of success. The United States and, it is believed, the other powers have assented to this proposition of Li Hung Chang, and he is supposed to have started for Pekin. government that, technically speaking, a state of war does not exist between the

### Remey Needs More Officers.

Admiral Remey has cabled to the Navy Department urging the necessity of large re-inforcements of naval officers. He particularly details the need of three commanders, four lieutenant commanders, ten lieutenants, a fleet paymaster and twenty cadets. The authorities here are using the utmost endeavor to bring officers from every available point so as to meet the requirements in Asiatic waters, and for this reason the quota at the torpedo school at Newport and at many other points is being reduced to the smallest possible limit. There are now fifty-two vessels in commission in Asiatic waters, showing the extreme need of reinforcements. lieutenants, a fleet paymaster and twenty

### Delay of the Ninth Infantry.

The only news given out at the War Department today having any bearing on the situation in China was a dispatch from Gen. MacArthur announcing a further delay in the departure of the military reinforcements to China. The message is as follows:

forcements to China. The message is as follows:

MANILA, June 23, 1900.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Departure 9th Infantry delayed until June 27, consequence storm, which broke railway telegraph and made approach to transports impossible.

MacARTHUR.

The officials are very much chagrined over this further delay. When troops were first ordered from the Philippines to China Gen. MacArthur reported that owing to the prevalence of a typhoon the transports would not be able to get away before the 24th instant. In the meantime news of the most alarming character was received from China, and the lack of a sufficient armed force was seriously felt. Every effort was then made to remedy the situation and to expedite the movement of the troops from China. Urgent messages were sent to Gen. MacArthur to push the troops as much as possible, and until the receipt of today's message it was hoped that the expedition would certainly start today or tomorrow. That another delay has occurred on account of conditions which could not be guarded against is the cause of considerable vexation.

### Plans for Reinforcing.

and its transportation equipment, including mules and wagons, to Taku on the transports Logan and Port Albert. Inasmuch voyage will take at least six days, it will be impossible to land the troops Chinese soil before the 3d of July at the

Chinese soil before the 3d of July at the earliest.

Adjutant General Corbin is authority for the statement that nothing has been heard from Gen. MacArthur on the subject of sending additional reinforcements to China. Although the officials will not admit it, it is known that the department is making every arrangement for the prompt transportation to China of as many troops as can be spared from immediate service in the Philippines.

Acting Secretary Meiklejohn was in close consultation during the day with Gen. Miles, Adjutant General Corbin, Quartermaster General Ludington and Col. Bird, the quartermaster in charge of transportation. It is no secret that the deliberations related to the execution of plans for affording substantial relief to the small naval force, which has so far born the brunt of battle at Taku, Tien Tsin and on the road to Pekin, in conjunction with the larger forces of the allied powers.

The Transportation Adequate.

# The Transportation Adequate

So far as the transportation service is concerned there will be no difficulty in the way of forwarding additional troops from Manila to the Chinese coast. The big transport Warren, which has been cruising in southern Luzon, is due at Manila on the lst proximo, and will be available on that Ist proximo, and will be available on that date for the transportation of about 2,000 troops. Another large transport, the Sherman, is also due at Manila from San Francisco about the 1st instant. This vessel could undoubtedly be employed in taking troops to China within the next few weeks in case such a step is found necessary. In addition to these two large transports there are saveral smaller transports and in the are several smaller transports used in the interisland service, including the Pennsyl-varia and Indiana, which could be utilized in the movement of troops to China in case

# Might Send Sixth Cavalry.

The War Department officials are also seriously considering the advisability of changing the destination of the transport Grant from Manila to the Taku forts with a view to utilizing the troops and marines she carries in the execution of the Ameri can policy in China. The Grant will carry can policy in China. The Grant will carry two squadrons of the 6th Cavalry, numbering about 800 men, and a battalion of marines numbering 220 men. These troops are now being assembled at San Francisco, and are scheduled to start for the east on the 1st proximo. In order to shorten her time across the Pacific it is possible that the Grant will be ordered to proceed direct to Nagasaki without making the usual stop at Honolulu. The Japanese port is not far from the scene of conflict in China, and it would be an easy matter to divert and it would be an easy matter to divert the ship's course from Manila to Taku in case it is found expedient to do so. The Grant is a fast ship, and can make the trip to China in about twenty-eight or thirty days. The horses of the cavalry troops are to be taken over on transports from

### Portland, Ore. Call of Ambassadors.

Mr. Cambon, the French ambassador, and Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador visited the State Department late yester day afternoon. These frequent visits to Secretary Hay of the ambassadors and ministers of nations interested in the Chinese situation fairly illustrate the feverish anxiety with which every development i the situation is being watched. It also may be regarded as an expression of the con-fidence reposed by Europe in the correct in-tentions of the United States government, which by its action at the demonstration a which by its action at the demonstration at Taku has managed to make the relief movement impersonal, so to speak, as between the nations. The French government, in addition to those already reported, has now signified its accessions to the understanding that the movement in China is to be conducted in the common interest, for the protection of the lives and interests of foreigners in China, and not for any national gain.

forcigners in China, and not for any na-tional gain.

It turns out that the warships which re-cently arrived at Shanghal are three Chi-nese Armstrong-built cruisers. Not much apprehension is felt on account of the ap-pearance of these vessels at Shanghai, for (Continued on Second Page.)



UNITED STATES LEGATION AT TIEN TSIN.

# THE SCENE OF FIGHTING

TIEN TSIN THE HOME OF A MILLION OF PEOPLE.

Great Importance of the City-Consul Ragsdale and Marshal Bertrand Ragsdale-Americans in Peril.

Tien Tsin is eighty miles southeast of Pekin, the capital of the empire, according o the New York Tribune. The climate is similar to that of Washington, and navigation is closed for the months of Decemper, January and February, and sometimes

in March. James W. Ragsdale, for nearly three ears past the United States consul at Tienyears past the United States consul at Tien-Tsin, was born February 12, 1848, near Bloomington, Ind., and emigrated with his parents to Iowa in 1850. He grew up on a farm until the fall of 1863, when he volun-teered in Company C, 13th Iowa Infantry, though he was under sixteen years of age The last two years of the war he served as a non-commissioned officer under Gen



James W. Ragsdaie. United States Consul at Tien Tsip

eral Sherman, participating in all the battles and campaigns of that commander, including the march through Georgia and the Carolinas, and the grand review at Washington after the surrender. After three years' study at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, he emigrated to Washington territory in 1872 and thence to California in 1873, where he was twenty years owner, publisher and editor of weekly and daily newspapers. He served one term in the California assembly and two terms as state senator, holding no other office until appointed consul at Tien Tsin by President McKinley, He marched Effic L. Hines on February 3, 1870, at Chariton, Iowa, and eral Sherman, participating in all the bat-Cebruary 3, 1870, at Chariton, lowa, and February 3, 1870, at Charlton, lowa, and his wife and children, three sons and one daughter, are with him in China.

His vice consul is Sylvester G. Hill, son of Colonel Sylvester G. Hill of the 35th Iowa Infantry. The vice consul was born in Muscatine, Iowa, in 1835, attended the Philadelphia Dental College and is now a practicing dentist in Then-Tsin.

Bertrand Ragsdale, eldest son of the con-



United States Marshal at Tien Tsin.

United States Marshal at Tien Isin.

Tsin consular court, was born at Osceola, Iowa, on January 8, 1871. He was educated in the public schools in Sonoma county, Cal., and was appointed postmaster at Santa Rosa in that state by President Harrison in July, 1892. Young Ragsdale-was removed after fifteen months' service te make room for a democrat in opposition to a petition signed by 700 democratic patrons of the office. He was appointed acting United States marshal at Tien Tsin on January 1, 1898, and commissioned marshal by Description of Tien Tsin.

Up to the beginning of the present cen-tury Tien Tsin was a small place, noted

to be a city of great influence. Today it is the home of 1,000,000 people, with an annual export and import trade aggregating

the home of 1,000,000 people, with an annual export and import trade aggregating 65,000,000 taels. The foreign settlement contains a population of about 1,200, and its public and private improvements rank with many of the best cities of the United States. The mudholes and swamps of a few years ago have been filled in, and the mud shanties have given way to buildings almost palatial in style and comfort.

The greatest drawback has been the filling up of the Pel-Ho to such an extent that ships are no longer able to reach the city as in former years, but are compelled to discharge their cargoes into lighters of shallow draught near the mouth of the river, and not infrequently outside of the bar, a necessity that adds greatly to the cost of transportation.

A river improvement fund of 250,000 taels has been raised by the foreign municipalities and the viceroy of the province, and the work of redemption is being rapidly pushed forward, with hope of success. It is therefore expected that ships will be enabled to land their cargoes at the city bund after this year. The Tien-Tsin and Chin Kiang railroad will also be completed in the near future, thus giving Tien Tsin shipping facilities that will inure to the benefit of all north China.

North China American Census.

### North China American Census.

As indicating the importance of the Unit-ed States in north China, the American censul at Tien Tsin, Mr. Bagsdale, has recently made a careful census of the American citizens in his consular district, with he following result:

the following result:

Tien Tsin, 110; Pekin, 87; Tsun-Hua, 14;
Tung-Chi, 17; Pao-Ting-Fu, 20; Kuh-Wa-Hsien, 1; Pilot Town (Taku), 14; Li-Man, 1; Kalgan, 8; Fen-Cho-Fu, 6; Jen-Tsen, 2; Tong-Chan, 1; total, 287.
The growing political importance of Tien Tsin was consplexeously recognized last year when Russia established a resident agent there with an annual salary of \$50,000, leaving no doubt as to the eventual attitude of the czar toward that territory.

The city is rapidly developing into the most important military headquarters of the empire. China's highest generals are concentrated there for the protection of the capital city. The strategic value of the place is enhanced by the fact that it is soon destined to be the focus of a vast railway system. destined to be the focus of a vast railway system, ramifying not only to all parts of the kingdom, but penetrating northward the kingdom, but penetrating northward and westward into and across the present lussian possessions.
The United States consulate on Meadows

The United States consulate on Meadows road, several blocks away from the river in the English concession, is one of the most imposing and substantial buildings in the foreign settlement, in which it occupies a central and prominent position. It contains the offices of the consul and United States court for the district, of which the consul is judge, and a large reception hall where Chinese officials are entertained. The upper stories constitute the consul's residence. stories constitute the consul's residence On each side of the entrance to the grounds is a lodge, occupied by the official messen-gers, who are uniformed.

Needs of the Free Delivery Service. This afternoon the commission of assis ent general superintendents of the free de he western division. Charles T. McCov he southern division and Charles Hedges of the eastern division left for New York. The commission will investigate the recommendation of Postmaster Van Cott that 100 adlitional carriers be immediately provided From New York the commission goes to Baltimore, where the recommendation of Postmaster Warfield for thirty-five addi-tional carriers will be considered. The com-mission will then go to Chicago, where Postmaster Gordon is walting to convince it that Chicago needs 100 additional letter carriers by the 1st of July.

# Moving the Sixth Cavalry.

The adjutant general is informed that Treop D, 6th Cavalry, two officers and ninety-four enlisted men with horses, left Fort Reno yesterday for San Francisco, and that Lieutenant Marshall and sixteen enlisted men of Troops I and L, 6th Cav-alry, have left Rush Springs, I. T., in charge of 182 cavalry horses for Port-

Movements of Naval Vessels. The Osceola, with the Helland in tow, ha sailed from the New York navy yard for Newport. The North Atlantic will sail from Boston for Newport early June 25. Eighteen days' repairs on the Hartford have been authorized.

To Accept a Begree. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British amassauor, will leave for the north today He has been accorded a degree in Harvard University, which he goes today to accept.

# Mr. Tower Goes to Pekin Mr. Reginald Thomas Tower, secretary of

the British embassy in this city, has been appointed secretary of legation at Pekin He does not go to succeed Sir Claude Mac Donald, whose health is delicate, but in the event that the latter should be taken ill he would be there to become charge d'af-Naval Cadets Promoted.

### The following named naval cadets have peen promoted to the grade of ensign: J

Elson, W. G. Briggs, F. L. Sheffield, R. N. Marble, jr., H. C. Dinger, J. A. Hand, jr. L. A. Cotten, E. Woods, C. Boone, L. hane, A. N. Mitchell, E. W. McIntyre, L. Pinney, W. P. Cronan, U. S. Macy, Z. E. Briggs, W. T. Tarrant, W. B. Tardy, G. W. Faller, W. B. Wells, C. A. Abele, T. L. Johnson, Y. S. Williams, E. T. Constein, G. T. Pettengill, J. A. Schofield, G. C. Sweet, F. F. Evans, E. H. Brown, D. C. Hannahan, J. F. Rabecck, J. S. Graham, C. P. Nelson, W. G. Raper.

# only as a military station, but it has grown INTERVIEW WITH CROKER

TAMMANY BOSS DISCUSSES CURRENT

POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

### He is Non-Committal Regarding His Present Relations With the

NEW YORK, June 23.-Richard Croker arrived from England today on board the Cunard line steamer Lucania. He says

that he is in the best of health and that he is ready to take a very active part in the coming national campaign. Mr. Croker, when questioned upon the subject of the relations of the American Ice Company with certain high city officials and his ownership of ice stock, said:

"There is no secret about the latter. I teld Mr. Moss about it before the Mazet investigation. It was Philadelphia stock which I bought two years ago, before the ice trust was formed. I don't care to say now whether I still hold it or not."

now whether I still hold it or not."

Mr. Croker was told that Gov. Roosevelt had publicly stated that the ice trust is "an iniquitous corporation" and that he had been requested to remove Mayor Van Wyck on account of his connection with it. "He has the power to do so if the mayor is guilty," remarked Mr. Croker, "but all men must be considered innocent until they are convicted of wrong-doing.

"In case the mayor used his office to get possession of the shares of stock or to increase the price of ice, that would be, if proven, cause for his remoyal."

"Do you think that a rise in the price of ice from 30 to 60 cents a hundred pounds was an exerbitant one?"

"I don't know whether the raising of the price of ice so high was justifiable or not, because I am ignorant of the conditions which led to it. I have been told, however, that it cost a big price to store ice last winter. I will look into the matter, however."

Upon matters pertaining to the national impaign, Mr. Croker said that with Roose-elt as McKintey's running mate, we should ave "San Juan hill all over again." He said that he was going to Kansas City as a delegate. It looked, he said, as if Bryan would be the democratic nominee for Presi-dent. Mr. Croker was asked whether he thought

Mr. Croker was asked whether he thought Controller Coler would make a good vice presidential candidate or would be stronger as a candidate for governor, but he said that he could not answer that.

Mr. Croker said in their trust plank the republicans were simply straddling the matter. "They cannot take that plank away from the democrats," he said.

### THREE TRANSPORTS TO SAIL. The Grant May Carry Troops Direct to

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.-Three trans ports will sail from this port for the Philippines before July 1. The Leelan and Cone maugh are being loaded as quickly as pos-sible, and as soon as their cargo is aboard they will receive a deckload of mules,

The transport Grant, which is to leave this port on July 1 for Manila, will be the first United States troopship to go to the Philippines by way of Nagasaki, the usual route being via Honoluiu. She will carry the 6th Cavalry, which may be sent to China. The transport Lenox, now at Port land, Oreg., will carry horses for the

# FAVORS THE BUSINESS LEAGUE.

Booker T. Washington Will Assist in Its Organization. TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 23.-After con sulting with substantial colored men in all parts of the country, Booker T. Washing ton of Tuskegee, Ala., has decided to assist in the organization of a national negro business league. The object of this organization is to encourage colored people through the central organization and the local organizations, to enter all avenues obusiness. The first meeting will be held in Boston, August 23 and 24.

### GOV. ROOSEVELT IN SECLUSION. Busy With His Correspondence at His Home at Core Neck.

NEW YORK, June 23.-Gov. Roosevelt keeping himself secluded in his home at Core Neck, near Oyster Bay, L. I. He re fused today to see callers. He is over whelmed with telegrams congratulating him on his nomination to the vice presidency. All persons who wish to see him during th next few days will have to make appoint

CHICAGO, June 23.-The Colorado dele gation to the republican national convention, which arrived here today, sent a telegram to Gov. Roosevelt inviting him to visit Colorado on his western trip in July, and promising the most enthusiastic reception ever held in the Rocky mountain restor.

# LIGHTING THE PARKS.

Appropriation Not Large Enough to Meet the Proposals, Owing to the action of Congress at its last session in providing for the electric lighting of the principal public parks o Washington, it appears that the electric light system introduced in these parks by Gen. Wilson some years ago will have to

shall be expended during the next fiscal year for lighting the arc electric lights in the Executive Mansion grounds, the grounds south of the Executive Mansion, including the ellipse, the Monument grounds and the Lafayette, Franklin, Judiciary and Lincoln

Lafayette, Franklin, Judiciary and Lincoln Parks.

Col. Birgham, Corps of Engineers, who has charge of this service, recently invited bids for the lighting of the grounds of the parks in question. He received only one proposal for the service, that of the United States Electric Lighting Company, at the rate of \$115.64 for each electric light. Inasmuch as this bid was far in excess of the funds available it was necessarily rejected. The result of this situation will be that the electric lights in the grounds mentioned will be extinguished at midnight on the 30th instant and will not be relighted until Congress makes other provision or some other electric lighting company comes to the rescue of the government and offers to render the service at a cost within the appropriation.

### A FOOLISH PARIS REPORT.

Unfounded Statement Regarding Pro-

posed Change in Army Uniform. The officials of the War Department cannot account for the report from Paris that the United States government has requested the French authorities to send the United States ambassador a sample uni-form of a "Chasseur Alpin" (alpin sharpshooter) and that the French minister of war has arranged to comply with the request. At the War Department it was stated in the most positive manner that no such request had been made by any one connected with the government, and one connected with the government, and that if any person had made such request he was acting entirely without authority. The impression prevailed at the War Department that some "crank" has imposed upon the French authorities in this manner. Col. Patten of the quartermaster general's office, who has charge of the clothing department of the army, said that, so far as he was informed, the authorities are entirely satisfied with the present uniforms of United States troops and had no intention of adopting a European military uniform, least of all that of a Chasseur Alpin, which is not regarded as suitable for American soldiers.

### A SUPERB TICKET.

Assistant Postmaster General Heath on the Republican Nominations. Mr. Heath, the first assistant postmaster general, returned to the city this morning from Philadelphia, where he has been attending the convention. To a reporter of

The Star today he said in discussing the nominations: "It is a superb ticket-the best that could possibly have been nominated. We have the brainy, well-seasoned and mature statesman and the brave and enthusiastic soldier of our latest war. It is a ticket to arouse the greatest enthusiasm of the peo-ple, make the model campaign and insure ultimate success."

Lieutenants R. K. Crank, R. D. Has-brouck, W. C. P. Muir, H. B. Price, W. H. C. Bullard and H. M. P. Huse have been detached from the torpedo station and ordered to Manila July 10 next. Ensign S. G. Magill, home on sick leave for one

Lieutenant Commander N. J. K. Patch, rom command of the Celtic to wait orders; Commander W. H. Turner, from War Colege, to duty as inspector 14th lighthouse district, as relief of Commander Forse; Past Assistant Paymaster C. W. Penrose, Past Assistant Paymaster C. W. Penrose, to Washington, D. C., from Asiatic station; Lieutenant J. J. Knapp, from office assistant secretary, July 2, to Manila, July 10; Lieutenant C. S. Stanworth, from Newport News to Manila, July 10; First Lieutenant G. G. Anderson, M. C., from the Yosemite to Cavite station; Cadet C. P. Nelson, from the Yosemite to the Oregon; Assistant Boatswain C. Crone, from the Yosemite to the Petrel; Lieutenant R. G. Leigh, from the Brooklyn to the Oregon; Acting Warrant Machinist J. F. Green, from the Brooklyn to the Oregon; Cadet L. A. Cotton, from the Brooklyn to the Zafiro; Lieutenant Commander W. G. Hannum, from the Petrel to the Monadnock; Boatswain J. he Petrel to the Monadnock: Boatswain J. Murphy, from the Petrel to the Oregon; Insign W. C. A. Serson, from the Monterey to the Oregon; Ensign D. M. Wood, from the Monterey to the Oregon; Ensign W. W Krox, from the Quiros to the Iris; Cade F. T. Evans, from the Nashville to the

# Engineer Corps Changes

Several changes have been made in the stations and duties of officers of the corps of engineers. Captain W. L. Sibert, at Fert Totten, N. Y., is ordered to Louisville, Ky., to relieve Captain George A. Zinn, who is ordered to duty in the Philippine Islands. First Lieutenant Harry Burgess, at the United States Military Academy, and Second Lieutenants L. H. Rand, at Montgomery, Ala.; Lytle Brown, at Fort Totten, N. Y., and William Keily at San Francisco, have also been ordered to duty in the Philippines. First Lieuten, ant William J. Barden has been relieved from duty in the department of Matanzas Cuba, and ordered to New York city. The officers detailed for duty in the Philippin will take passage on the transport leaving San Francisco on the 15th proximo.

# Army Orders.

Lieut. A. C. McMillan, 30th Volunteer In fantry, having been found physically disqualified to perform the duties of his rank, has been honorably discharged the service

of the United States.

Capt. Charles W. Mason, 4th Infantry, and Capt. G. E. French, 6th Infantry, have been ordered to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty with a detachment of recruits to be sent to the Philippines by the way of the

ordered to duty at Fort Grant, Arizona. Capt. G. W. Wood, 1st Cavalry, has been ordered to take charge of the recruiting station at Chicago, Ill.

Lleut, G. W. Cole, 7th Cavalry, has bee

Lieut. M. F. Smith, 20th Infartry, has been ordered to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for

The order for the honorable discharge of Maj. Lewis Balch, surgeon, U. S. V., which

# Personal Mention.

The University of Toronto has conferred the degree of doctor of laws on Prof. Simon Newcomb, U. S. N. Professor Newcomb has gone to New York to preside at th meeting of the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society. He expects to summer in the Adirondacks.

Mr. Adam W. Johnson has been appoint.

The appropriation for this service is contained in the sundry civil bill and provides that not exceeding \$72 per light per annum. Nome the Ist of July.

### to buy anything the adver-

A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

Whether or not you wish tising columns of The Star amply repay the most careful perusal.

# HOW TO GOVERN

This is the Real Philippine Problem, Not Shall We Abandon.

### A FREE HAND FOR CONGRESS

In the Interest of Wise Discriminating Laws for the Filipinos.

### FLEXIBILITY A VITAL NEED

Editorial Correspondence of The Evening Star.

Study of Javanese, Cinghalese and other riental precedents for useful hints in dealing with our Asiatic possessions assumes that the real Philippines problem is: "How shall we manage Philippine affairs to promote to the highest degree the welfare of

both Filipinos and Americans?" It treats as already conclusively answered the preliminary query: "Shall we hold or abandon the Philippines?"

Without considering at all the merits of the popular verdict it assumes that the same public opinion which brought about the acquisition of the islands will assure their retention.

There is no apparent evidence of a change of mind on the part of the merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists and workingmen who are interested, directly or indirectly, in an expanded foreign commerce, in the retention and increase of our Chinese and Asiatic trade. These classes, covering and representing every section of the republic, continue to think on this subject as men would naturally do who find increasing prosperity in the transfer to Asia of the cotton of the south, the kerosene, the machinery and the countless minor products of the manufacturing east, the flour of the west and the timber and general supplies of the Pacific coast. The trend of the influence of the churches

with their powerful missionary organizaappreciate that the victory of Manila bay and the possession of the Philippines not only open up new missionary fields, but make every American missionary in all Asia more respected and safer in his person, and, as a consequence, more effective in his labors.

The aggressive, acquisitive spirit of the great west, fresh from frontier struggles, was enthusiastic for the war with Spain, and now seems equally vigorous for retention of the fruits of the war. This spirit meets with sympathetic response from the hot-blooded youth of the republic of every section, in the north and east and south no less than in the west.

### Philippines to Be Retained. While commercial, missionary and war-

spirit influences thus urge toward retention there has been no change in our relations with foreign powers and in the greater evils of every alternative course, consideration of which at Paris caused even the anti-expansion representation on the peace commission to assent to the acquisition of the whole of the Philippines. There are the same threatened alternative results from present abandonment of the islands as from refusal then to take them, to wit, vengeful and cruel harrying of the Philippines by the Spanish Cuban army, anarchy for the Filipinos, transfer of the Islands from Spain to Germany, international war, and final domination of the Philippines by some render worthless for commercial and strategetic purposes the Philippine stations reserved for our own use.

As if to render impossible abandonment of the islands, the bulk of those Americans who opposed their acquisition and retention have curiously enough adopted and are now urging a construction of the Constitution which, if sustained by the Supreme Court, would make the Philippines an integral part of the United States for all purposes, and prevent absolutely their se sion or separation therefrom, even with the consent of Congress. If Congress may not constitutionally treat the Philippines as not included within the words States" when uniformity of duties is the issue, it may not suffer them to be distinguished from the "United States" for the purpose of setting up in them an independent government under Aguinaldo. No one will centend that the powers of Congress, express or implied, include that of consenting to the secession of an integral part of the United States, and unless under coercion of superior force to any diminution of the Union. Thus it results that those who argue the most vigorously that the Philippines ought to be separated from the United States are at the same time urging that they are constitutionally

When the opponents of the acquisition of the islands are apparently convinced that the Constitution forbids their abandonment the vote for retention might perhaps be

Assuming that the Philippines are to be held, and to be governed in the manner most promotive of Filipino and American

welfare, it is in order to determine what

relation of the islands to the republic will est serve this beneficent purpose. The lessons of Java and Ceylon are practically lost if they do not teach the neces-sity of flexibility in the legal systems to be applied to the various parts of the archipelgo. Different tariffs, different labor regulations, different general laws, different degrees of self-government must prevail in the various sections of the Philippines, and all must differ, if the welfare of the natives is to be promoted, from

Maj. Lewis Balch, surgeon, U. S. V., which was ordered by the War Department, has been revoked by direction of the President. By direction of the President First Lieut. Haydn S. Cole, U. S. A., upon his own application, has been defailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, Minn.

Capt. Clermont L. Best, 1st U. S. Artillery, has been ordered to St. Louis, Mo., to assist in inspection of thirty-one artillery horses purchased by the quartermaster's department under contract.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles Anderson, U. S. A., has been ordered to proceed from Santa Barbara, Cal., to Fort Brown, Tex., for assignment to duty.

Maj. Abiel L. Smith, commissary of subsistence, U. S. A., has been ordered to temporary duty as chief commissary of the Department of the East.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles Anderson, U. S. A., has been ordered to proceed from Santa Barbara, Cal., to Fort Brown, Tex., for assignment to duty.

Maj. Abiel L. Smith, commissary of the Department of the East.

Acting Assistant Surgeon of the President that Congress should have as free a legislative hand as possible, not in order that we of the United States may gratify our tyrannical instincts by placing a despotic heel upon the neck of Asiatic millions, but in order that the most valued rights and privileges, the instance of the East.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles Anderson, U. S. A., has been ordered to proceed from Santa Barbara, Cal., to Fort Brown, Tex., for assignment to duty.

Maj. Abiel L. Smith, commissary of the Department of the East.

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Maj. Abiel L. Smith, commissary of the Department of the Call of the American mould.

To permit this adaptability of methods in accordance with the conditions confronted in each case, it is desirable that Congress should have as free a legislative hand as possible, not in order that we of the safety respected and protected.

American protection and guardianship of the Filipinos should be as a light, strong, flexible, easily-fitting coat of mail, and not

### Not Outside of the Constitution. It is unnecessary to take the position that

the Constitution does not extend to the Philippines" in order to secure for them the considerate and discriminating treatment which is advocated. The Constitution, as (Continued on Tenth Page.)